

SEA FIGHT OFF PORT.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP SUNK.

Two Others Badly Damaged—Japan's Fleet Unhurt.

A Russian battleship was sunk and a battleship and cruiser were badly damaged by Admiral Togo's warships on Thursday. The injuries to the Japanese fleet were reported trifling.

The Japanese occupied Kai-Ping on June 23, according to the correspondent of the Berlin "Tageblatt" at the Russian headquarters in the field. The statement must be accepted with reserve, because Russian official reports said that General Oku's army was only four miles north of Siang-Yo-Cheng on that day, resuming its march on June 23.

Rumors at Liao-Yang of a junction of the armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki and an attack on the Russian position were not borne out by dispatches received at the War Office in St. Petersburg. These indicated that Kuroki had checked his advance to await the approach of the columns from the south.

Another attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese land forces began on Thursday evening and continued for six hours. The firing was heavy. The Japanese repeated their previous tactics of sending small warships to draw the fire of the forts on the coast.

A BATTLESHIP SUNK.

Russians Suffer in Naval Battle Off Port Arthur.

Tokio, June 25.—Admiral Togo reports an engagement at Port Arthur on Thursday, in which a battleship of the Peresviet type was sunk and a battleship of the Sevastopol type and a first class cruiser of the Diana type were damaged.

The Japanese fleet was practically undamaged.

RUSSIANS RETIRE NORTH.

Kai-Ping Reported Taken—A Great Battle Near.

Berlin, June 25.—Colonel Gaedke, the correspondent of the "Tageblatt" in the Far East, telegraphing from the Russian headquarters, says that on June 22 the Japanese occupied Kai-Ping, and that a decisive battle of the united armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki with the Russian main army is expected shortly.

SHIPS COVER ADVANCE.

Squadron Accompanies Oku's Army—Skirmishes.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—The general staff has received the following telegram from Lieutenant General Sukharoff, under date of June 23:

At nightfall on June 22 the Japanese vanguard occupied this night the heights of Senbun (Siang-Yo-Cheng), which extended from the seashore to the mountains through the villages of Siang-Pai-tse, Tang-Tsin, Lita-tung, Yong-Tsun-Taiung, and Wang-Tsiao-tung. They established a heliograph station on the heights of Lita-tung. A cordon of infantry with quick-firers covered their left flank.

A Japanese patrol endeavored unsuccessfully to penetrate our outposts. The night passed quietly.

On the morning of June 23 the Japanese resumed the advance, their front extending from Tavaj to the Kantak River. Japanese warships were seen off shore.

Our vanguards on June 21, and 22 checked the enemy along the roads from Siu-Yen to Kai-Cheng. Lieutenant Eynbarts and three Cossacks were wounded.

The Japanese on June 22 had not moved out of the Chupan Pass.

There is no particular change in the situation on the Feng-Wang-Cheng side, with the exception that the enemy has been strengthened and is building fortifications near the Kalpa River twelve miles to the south. The exact position of the Japanese on the Feng-Wang-Cheng in the direction of Selut-Chang.

The Japanese have retired beyond Ai-Yang-Pien-Men, on the Samaja-Lianian road. The exact position of the Japanese on the Samaja-Lianian road and two Cossacks were wounded.

The information received by the War Office shows that General Kurapatkin has no intention of seriously contesting the Japanese advance on Kai-Ping, which would seem to carry with it the decision to abandon practically the entire peninsula to the enemy, and to withdraw the Russian troops from New-Chang.

The Russian outposts are eight miles north of Siang-Yo-Cheng, and are gradually falling back along the line of the railroad. It is likely that the Japanese will reach Kai-Ping in a couple of days.

General Kuroki's three columns seem to have suspended their advance, pending General Oku's arrival at Kai-Ping. They are occupying the three roads leading from Siu-Yen to Kai-Ping, Tsai-Chiao and Hai-Cheng. The exact position of the Japanese on the Tsai-Chiao road is not known, but one column is at Vandipudza, forty miles from Hai-Cheng, and another is at Chao-pin, twenty-five miles from Kai-Ping.

General Oku's advance on Kai-Ping, which they point out, is a particularly unfavorable position, exposed to a flank from Kuroki on one side and to a possible landing near New-Chang on the other.

The Japanese forces engaged in this movement are estimated at 150,000 men, and an enormous number of guns. Apparently two divisions have left Port Arthur. This may account for the practical suspension of the siege operations, but the delay may also be due to the reported loss of the siege train on board Japanese transports.

Although much interest is manifested in the foreign reports of the loss of these guns, and the reports from the same sources of the drawing of Commander General Oyamada and his staff, the Admiralty has no confirmation of these rumors.

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NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

TWO BANDITS CAUGHT.

Have About Half of Money Taken in Kingston Hold-Up.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Kingston, N. Y., June 24.—Two of the bandits who robbed the paymaster of the Hudson River Bluestone Company near this city yesterday morning of \$2,700 were captured this afternoon at Marlborough, seven miles from Kingston, after a chase of nearly thirty-six hours. They were taken by Under Sheriff Grove Webster and Isaac Carman, the jailer. They proved to be Italians, as supposed. They were brought to jail here this evening, and about \$1,325 in cash was found in their pockets. Each had about half the amount, showing that the spoils had been divided equally among the gang of four.

The burlap bags which were used for masks were also taken from them at the sheriff's office.

On arriving there Orson C. Longyear, the paymaster, one of the victims of the hold-up, was sent for. He identified the robbers promptly and said to one: "Why, you are No. 33, to whom I gave permission to visit your friends in New-York last week." To this the ruffian assented. His companion was also identified by his number. Both attempted to give their names to Sheriff Webster, but as no interpreter was present they could not be understood.

The other two members of the gang are being closely cornered, and their arrests are expected soon. One of these, who is believed to be the leader, is a tall, brawny man. He has been shot in the back by the pursuing officers who are now chasing them through the forest, and they were not many miles from this city when last heard from. The pursuit of the bandits was so prompt and effective that they had no time either to escape or even spend any of the money. The prisoners now in jail seem half starved and utterly exhausted. There is much excitement in the city over the affair to-night, and a crowd of people who are waiting to see the two robbers brought in.

TODD MAKES STATEMENT.

Gives Facts in regard to Sullivan Affair.

New-Haven, Conn., June 24.—Percy R. Todd, first vice-president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, to-night gave out the following statement:

So many statements have been made in the public press and in the newspapers of this city, and in the villages of the Connecticut and Rhode Island delegations to the Republican National Convention during the past few days, and so many references have been made in the press to the official denial of the same, that the following statement of fact is made:

President Mellon has not at any time received a letter demanding \$10,000, or any other sum, to prevent a train wreck, since the letter of last fall from New-York to the effect that it contained a threat to wreck the train, and that the subject of the train was Sullivan or any one else on the Chicago list Saturday, Mellon has not at any time received a letter demanding \$10,000, or any other sum, to prevent a train wreck, since the letter of last fall from New-York to the effect that it contained a threat to wreck the train, and that the subject of the train was Sullivan or any one else on the Chicago list Saturday.

Shortly after Mr. Mellon's departure a letter addressed to him was brought to me. This letter was written from Wilkesbarre, Penn. It contained a threat to wreck the train, and that the subject of the train was Sullivan or any one else on the Chicago list Saturday.

This letter Mr. Mellon did not see, and has no knowledge of it, and as far as I am concerned, it contained no threats to wreck the train, and that the subject of the train was Sullivan or any one else on the Chicago list Saturday.

All statements purporting to have been made by me and appearing in the press, are utterly without foundation. I have not received any such letter, and I have not at any time received a letter demanding \$10,000, or any other sum, to prevent a train wreck, since the letter of last fall from New-York to the effect that it contained a threat to wreck the train, and that the subject of the train was Sullivan or any one else on the Chicago list Saturday.

His statement is fifty-one years old, and was born and educated here, where his family is well known. He is a man of high standing in this city, and is a man of high standing in this city, and is a man of high standing in this city.

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NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

NEW CABINET OFFICERS.

PAUL MORTON FOR NAVY.

Moody Succeeds Knox, and Metcalf Takes Cortelyou's Place.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, June 24.—President Roosevelt announced the following Cabinet appointments to-day:

WILLIAM H. MOODY, of Massachusetts, Attorney General. PAUL MORTON, of Illinois, Secretary of the Navy. VICTOR H. METCALF, of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The resignations of Attorney General Knox and Secretary Cortelyou have been accepted, to take effect on July 1, when their successors will assume the duties of their offices.

The newly appointed Cabinet officers are regarded as exceptionally able men, strong in executive ability and thoroughly well equipped to fill the places for which they have been selected. As a member of the Cabinet, Secretary Moody has already demonstrated his usefulness, and his transfer and retention are generally approved.

The appointment of Paul Morton and Victor H. Metcalf to be members of the Cabinet received hearty commendation to-day from all the men constituting the Chief Magistrate's present council.

"I do not believe the President could have found a better man," said Secretary Moody, when he learned of the formal acceptance of his successor.

"I am mighty glad Morton has agreed to take it," said Attorney General Knox. "He is a splendid selection for the place. And I am quite as pleased that the Department of Commerce and Labor is to fall into such competent hands."

The congratulations of the Cabinet members offered the President were almost as warm on his wise selection of new advisers as they were on the report of his magnificent victory at Chicago.

In spite of all stories to the contrary, there has never been any indecision on the part of the President in considering the two appointments. He never had any idea of offering the navy portfolio to Mr. Metcalf or the Department of Commerce and Labor to Mr. Morton. Neither, it may be said with equal authority, did he receive any thing resembling a declination from the man who is to become the head of the Navy Department. He learned from Mr. Metcalf more than a week ago that he would accept the place to be vacated by Mr. Cortelyou, but did not care to announce it officially until he could give the news of Mr. Morton's acceptance to the public at the same time. The President also decided to defer the announcement of Mr. Cortelyou's successor until the national committee had ratified his wishes by making him the general of the campaign forces.

That Mr. Morton will lose nothing by entering President Roosevelt's Cabinet, in spite of the fact that he will relinquish for the time being a post that is probably more remunerative, few will doubt. It is understood that the management of the Santa Fe Railroad system will keep the place of second vice-president open for him until the end of his term in the Cabinet. Even should the road undergo a change in management in the mean time, it is not at all likely that the new directors, whoever they may be, would miss the opportunity of securing the services of an ex-Cabinet Minister for their official roster.

MR. KNOX'S RESIGNATION. Attorney General Knox's letter of resignation was made public this evening. It follows:

Office of the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., June 23, 1904. Sir: Having been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania a Senator to represent Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States until the next meeting of the legislature of that State, and having accepted said appointment, to take effect July 1, 1904, I hereby tender my resignation as Attorney General of the United States, to take effect at the end of the 30th day of the present month.

I cannot by this act terminate the close and confidential relation I have sustained to you during the past few years, and I do so with a word of sincere appreciation of your more than generous and uniform kindness to me, and a like word of unfeigned respect and admiration for the loftiness and splendid courage you have ever manifested, which have inspired and sustained your Cabinet in their efforts to promote the public welfare by effecting the wise policies of your administration.

With great respect, your obedient servant, P. C. KNOX, Attorney General. The President.

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS WITH REGRET. In his letter accepting the resignation President Roosevelt said:

White House, Washington, June 23, 1904. My Dear Mr. Knox: I accept your resignation, not only with keen personal regret, but with a very real feeling of the loss the country thereby sustains. Permit me to add that I do not think I could have made up my mind to acquiesce, however reluctantly, in your leaving your present position had I not also realized the services you could render in the Senate.

There is nothing that I can say which will in any way add to the reputation which you have won, and no tribute I can pay you will approach in value that already paid you by the hearty admiration of all your fellow citizens. Yet for my own satisfaction I wish to bear testimony to the invaluable work that you have done. During your whole time of service you have had the highest regard and interest of the people at large. Many great and able men have preceded you in the office you hold, but there is none among them whose administration has left so deep a mark for good upon the country's development. Under you it has been literally true that the mightiest and the humblest in the land have alike had it brought home to them that each was sure of the law's protection while he did his right, and neither could hope to defy the law if he did wrong. In what you have done you have given proof not merely of the profound learning of the just rules adopted by the State convention at Springfield, but of the high character of the State delegates who follow gladly and eagerly. This is expected to develop on a poll of the Illinois delegation, the vote on which, according to good information, will be: Akain Hearst, 25 votes; for Hearst, 25. The chairman of the Illinois delegation will announce the vote and add that under the rules adopted by the State convention at Springfield the total vote will be cast against Hearst. Mr. Eckels said to-day: "I was elected from a district which voted against Hearst instructions at the primary, and I will carry out the wishes of the Democrats of that district at St. Louis."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Hon. P. C. Knox, Attorney General. FURTHER CHANGES EXPECTED. It is expected that further changes in the Cabinet will take place next winter. Postmaster General Payne will probably retire after the campaign, and will be succeeded by Mr. Cortelyou. Mr. Moody will continue as a member of the Cabinet only until the end of the present administration on March 4, when he will retire to take up the practice of law in Boston. It is likely that other changes will take place, but there is no authority at present on which to base a forecast of them.

SKETCHES OF THE APPOINTEES. The new Attorney General, William Henry Moody, who goes from one Cabinet office to another, was born at Newbury, Mass., on December 22, 1832. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Harvard, receiving his degree in 1857. He entered on the practice of law in his native State, and was District Attorney of the Eastern District of Massachusetts from 1859 to 1885. He went to Connecticut in 1885.

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PERDICARIS FREE AT LAST.

HE ARRIVES AT TANGIER.

Varley with Him—Does Not Blame Raisuli for Hardships Suffered.

Tangier, June 25.—Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley, who were captured by the bandit chief Raisuli, arrived here early this morning.

Mr. Perdicaris is greatly fatigued after his long ride. He says he is glad to get back. He is greatly pleased with the reception given to him by the townsmen, who met him in great numbers.

Perdicaris suffered many hardships while in the hands of Raisuli, although he says he does not think they were the fault of the bandit chief, and that he had every comfort possible under the circumstances.

Varley appears as cheerful and bright as if he had just returned from a picnic.

Both Perdicaris and Varley are much thinner, especially the former, who has aged considerably.

Perdicaris was received at his town house by the authorities, the admirals of the fleets and many personal friends. His Moorish servants made a great demonstration of joy, kissing their master's hands and clothes.

Much credit is due to the two sheriffs of Wazan, Mulai Ali and Mulai Hamet, who have spent much time in their efforts to secure the success of the negotiations. Mulai Ali remained at Raisuli's camp continuously, thus insuring the safety of the lives of the captives, while Mulai Hamet travelled back and forth between Tangier and Benafos.

Mulai Hamet says he arrived at the camp of Zial, Governor of the Bent M'sara tribe, at 3 o'clock on June 23, but the captives did not arrive until the morning of June 24.

Nothing unusual occurred at the exchange of the prisoners, who started immediately for their homes.

The delay in turning over the captives was apparently merely a mistake as to the date set for their release.

MAY END THE INCIDENT.

Release of Perdicaris Confirmed by Consul General Gummere.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, June 24.—The State Department late to-night received a cable dispatch from Consul General Gummere, announcing the arrival of Perdicaris and Varley at Tangier. The department is not yet prepared to say that it will or will not demand of the Sultan of Morocco the punishment of Raisuli. That question has not been discussed, for the reason that Secretary Hay has been devoting his attention entirely to securing the release of Perdicaris and Varley. With their release, however, the State Department officials are inclined to regard the incident as closed so far as this government is concerned.

THE CAPTURE AND ITS SEQUEL. On May 13, at supper time, nine bandits, under the leadership of Raisuli, a well known treacher of Northern Morocco, kidnapped Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley, his stepson, at the summer home of Mr. Perdicaris, near Tangier. Raisuli then informed the Sultan of Morocco that he wanted the government troops removed from the district in which he had hidden his captives. Because Mr. Perdicaris was an American and Mr. Varley an Englishman, the consuls of the United States and England immediately informed their respective governments of the kidnapping.

On May 19 Washington sent orders to Rear Admiral Chadwick directing him to dispatch a ship of the South Atlantic squadron to Tangier, and on May 23 a British torpedo boat sailed from Gibraltar for Tangier. On May 21 representatives of the Sultan started for the mountains to induce the brigands to give up Perdicaris and Varley.

Mr. Gummere on May 23 reported that negotiations for the release of the captives had proved unsatisfactory, though the Sultan appeared to be earnestly working for their freedom.

The Navy Department ordered Rear Admiral Jewell, on May 23, to go from the Azores with three ships to Tangier. Secretary Hay also obtained the detailed demands of the bandits on the Sultan from Mr. Gummere. These included a ransom of \$50,000, the removal of the Governor of Tangier and the withdrawal of his troops from all the neighboring districts.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn and the cruiser Atlanta reached Tangier on May 23. Admiral Chadwick had a conference with the Sultan's representative, Mr. Gummere sent word to Washington that Raisuli had threatened his captives with death. The gunboat Castine and the Market reached Tangier on the following day. France assured Washington that she would do all in her power to rescue the prisoners. This was in reply to a request made by Mr. Hay.

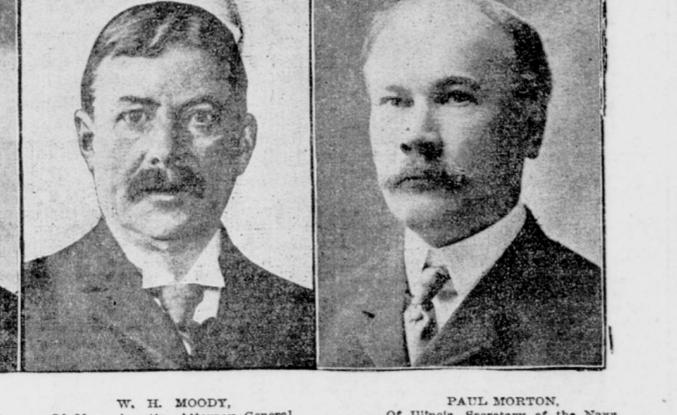
Washington learned on June 1 that Raisuli had increased the ransom to \$200,000. Rear Admiral Jewell, with the European squadron, joined the other ships at Tangier, bringing the number of United States war vessels there to seven.

The Italian cruiser Dogali arrived at Tangier on June 2. A delegation of chiefs of the Augera tribe left Tangier to appeal to Raisuli to release his prisoners. The natives were so excited over the presence of the warships that fears of an uprising were expressed.

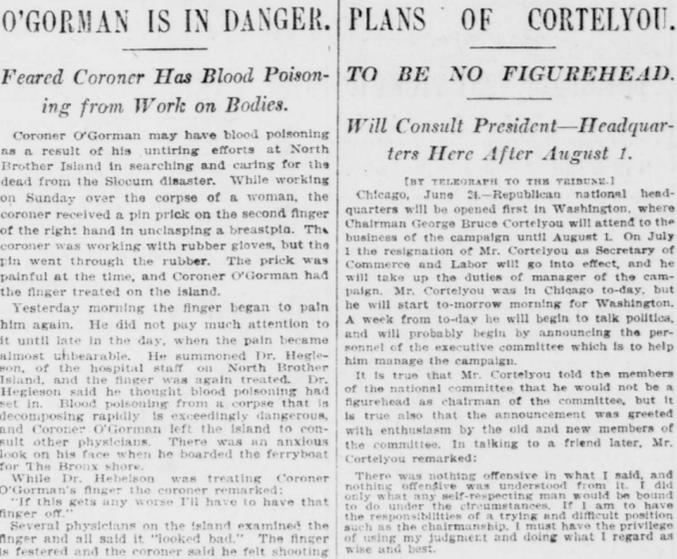
On June 4 Washington learned from unofficial sources in Paris that France looked with alarm on the presence of so many American warships at Tangier, and the arrival of another Italian man-of-war increased the excitement of the natives.

The Spanish battleships Pelayo and Numancia reached Tangier on June 6. A Moslem feast which was feared might result in a massacre of foreigners passed without disturbance. The British Minister at Morocco asked England to send a warship to

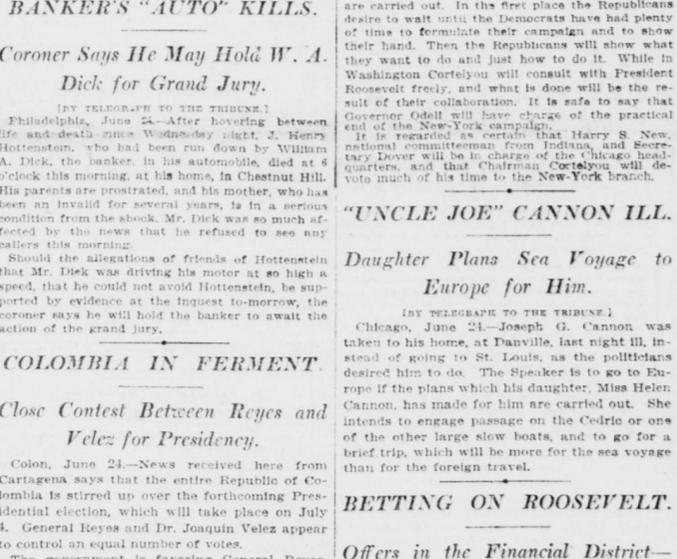
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